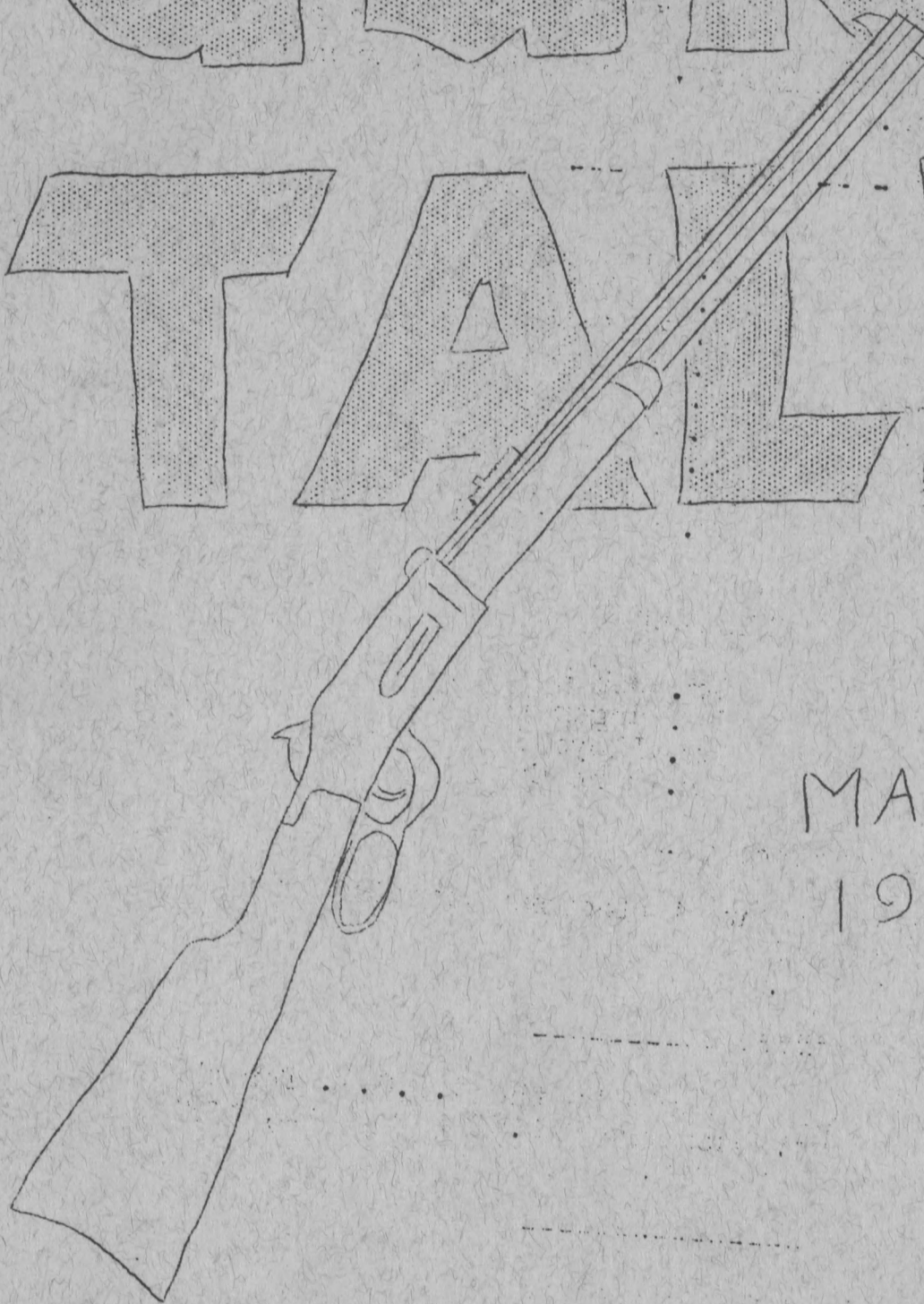


GUN TALK



MARCH
1969

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE
SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

Founded 1961
Incorporated 1962

A patriotic, educational and non-profit organization of Canadian citizens, dedicated to the collection of firearms and research into their history. Membership is open to any reputable person.

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GUN TALK

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The views expressed in the articles appearing in thei journal are not necessarily those of the Editorial Staff or of the Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association.



S.G.C.A. members must now be known as the "the travelingest nuts yet" of any Gun Club. Not only did our members appear at the Las Vegas Gun Show, but **four** others made it to the Baltimore, Maryland Gun Show. Being one of those four, I'll attempt to tell you what a trip like that is like. With the blessings of the four wives, we got away to reasonable weather only an hour late because of car problems. The trip down was pretty good, considering we got lost in Weyburn, Chicago, and probably side-tracked at a couple of other places. Actually, Chicago was real fun- especially for the three who weren't driveng. I thi k the one with the ulcer fainted twice, as he was pretty quiet during that period. But the other two made up by each shouting a different direction at the same time. Anyway, contrary to rumors, we weren't lost for a full five hours. Leaving Chicago, we checked up with a toll gate attendant as to what direction we were going- we left her more confused than we were.

There were only three problems during the trip downp one snored; the other talked in his sleep; and the third grumbled about the other **two**. " You two birds sound like a farm yard" . Who did what I'll leave up to your imagination. As a result of this, and other small incidents like stealing the bedding on each other, it wasn't too unnatural to be dumped out of bed if you tucked in too early, or if you got in last to find out you had a "French Bed" rigged.

The show at Baltimore was certainly a "Rip Snorter" as far as material for sale. With over 600 tables of goodies, one was kept going to see just what he was interested in, let alone to look at everything. Among the items were loads of the following: Civil War material; Indian Artifacts ; Nazi souvenirs; firearms that I haven't even seen in Canada; helmets and bayonets; swords of all countries; and the usual mass of Winchester, Marlin etc.,etc, and all for sale. It was estimated that 10,000 people were in the building at one time. And the general public was dragging in material all the time. With carefull purchasing, one couldn't lose at the prices some of the material was offered at.

The trip back was reasonably uneventful. Lost at St.Paul. we took a route a drunk pickaniny wouldn't follow, but made it out. Pretty good weather prevailed until we arrived near Jamestown, N.D.. where the weather really closed in on us. Thanks to the generosity of Mr.& Mrs. Ed.SHEETZ, who boarded us in their private home, we had a place to stay for 2½ days. Their courtesy was that of the west-opening their house to weary travellers with nowhere to go, as the roads were blocked, and the motels & hotels filled to the brim.

A break in the storm resulted in our break for home, and we made it with no further problems.

Even if you make a trip like that only once in a lifetime, you should make it. SOME FUN!!!!

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BUFFALO RETURN TO SASKATCHEWAN

The JUNE 1968 issue of GUN TALK contained a very interesting history covering the discovery and subsequent slaughter of the American bison in North America.

History indicates the last great herd of bison was seen in what is now present day Saskatchewan in 1878 and the last survivor was shot in 1888 or 1889.

During October of 1968, the Manitoba Government obtained buffalo and set them free in a northern area to see if the herd would grow with no aid from humans in the way of supplying food, etc. This herd of 17 animals immediately swam a river and settled in Saskatchewan, and appear to be doing well.

The Department of Natural Resources of Saskatchewan, during January of 1969, obtained 50 head of buffalo from the Elk Island National Park in Alberta, and trucked them to north central-Saskatchewan, north of Prince Albert National Park. The animals were set free in about 15 hours, and it is hoped they will adapt to the area and climate in which they have been placed.

With thousands of square miles to roam in, an attempt is being made to have natives in the area to keep track of the animals, and also to prevent them from satisfying a yen for buffalo shops.

In years to come, if the if the herd does survive and increase, the natives will be allowed to harvest a controlled portion for food.

Sport hunting, however, is a long way in the future. Even then it would be designed to provide the greatest benefit to the local inhabitants.

The present herd consists of 35 females, eight bulls, and seven calves, and range from yearlings to mature bulls.

I'm sure their progress, if any, will be followed with interest by S.G.C.A. members. Who knows, with luck some day, you will be able to write an article for "GUN TALK" called "MY SASKATCHEWAN BUFFALO HUNT"..

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THE FUZEE SPRING The best average setting on the '08 (HEAVY) and '08/'15 (LIGHT) GERMAN MACHINE GUNS is at 33

Dear Editor:

Contrary to the various statements brought forward by scientists and astronomers, I firmly believe that money and not the gun is the centre of our universe. This is evident throughout our daily lives, and no less when we talk about an increase in membership dues.

I am quite sure that the four dollars charged by the Saskatchewan Gun Collector Association as its membership fee is the cheapest in the whole world.

If we raise the dues I understand that some members will quit or at best become very angry. I suggest that the few that will quit are disinterested members anyway and, therefore, are of zero value to the association. There are some people who complain about everything and must be ignored.

A large portion of our membership live in the rural areas, and are unable to benefit from our various activities. These people in particular will appreciate receiving a better publication. Our publication is not a poor one, but when we have to "beg, borrow and steal" to put out an issue, I then think we are short of funds.

We are living from hand to mouth and I for one do not like it.

I wish to "serve notice of motion" that at the next GCA meeting I will move to increase the dues to five dollars.

John Harold.

(any ideas, members)

NORTH BATTLEFORD
GUN SHOW
APRIL 12 & 13 1969

submitted by
RENE GAUDRY

EARLIEST GUNS Though it cannot be accepted as proved, the best opinion is that the earliest representation by the German Berthold Schwarz was in 1313.

The earliest representation of an English gun is contained in an illustrated manuscript dated 1326 at Oxford, England.

LARGEST CANNON The largest cannon ever constructed is the Tsar Puchka (king of cannons) now housed in the Kremlin Moscow. It was built in the 16th century with a bore of 36 inches (915 mm.) and a barrel of 17 feet in length. It was designed to fire cannon balls weighing 2 tons but was never used.

LARGEST GUN The remains of the most massive guns ever constructed were found in 1945 near Frankfurt, Germany. They were "SCHWERER GUSTAV" and "DORA", each of which was 31.5 inch calibre with 105 foot long barrels. The maximum charge was 4,408 lbs. of cordite to fire a 4.72 ton shell 34 miles. The maximum projectile was one of 7 tons with a range of 22 miles. Each gun had a carriage weight of 1,344 tons.

During the 1914-1918 war, the British Army used a gun of 18 inch calibre. The barrel alone weighed 125 ton. In W.W. 2, the "BOCHEBUSTER" (a train-mounted Howitzer of 18 inch calibre firing 2,500 lb. shells to a maximum range of 22,800 yards was used from 1940 onwards as part of the Kent coast defences.

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CANADIAN WAR MUSEUM RECEIVES DONATION

One of the best known WW1 fighter pilots from Canada was the late Air Marshall Billy BISHOP, fighter ace, and winner of the Victoria Cross, DSO and Bar, MC, DFC, the French Croix de Guerre with Palm.

During a twelve day period starting in MAY 1918, he brought down 25 enemy aircraft in one day, and on another day shot down 5. His final score during the war was 72 enemy aircraft, and two balloons.

Donated to the museum by the BISHOP family were his medals, a uniform, a painting of him in full Air Marshall dress, the prop and spinner of his Nieuport aircraft, along with the windscreen complete with bullet hole from one of his engagements.

The material is now an attractive display in the museum, which in turn is a MUST for any collectors visiting in the Ottawa area. Recently revamped, it is a vast improvement over what it was a few years ago.

CANADIAN AFFILIATION OF GUN OWNERS

406 King George Road R.R. 6 Brantford, Ontario

This association was formed to crusade against adverse and unfair gun legislation that may interfere with the rights of the honest citizen to own and use firearms.

We need your help to try and combat Bill C195 . If this Bill should go through in its present form, it will sirely interfere with the rights of the honest gun owners.

We will be pleased to send any and all information regarding the work we are trying to do in regard to this new bill.

H.C. SLEETH
Chairman of C A G O

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PRESS RELEASE from the

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The Minister of Justice, John TURNER, today introduced in the House of Commons the sucessor to the Omnibus Criminal Law Ammendment Bill placed before Parliament on Dec. 21, 1967, known as C-195, but which died on the Order Paper when Parliament was dissolved prior to the general election of last June. Highlights of the first Bill as it related to proposed ammendments to the Criminal Code were as follows.

FIREARMS

The provisions relating to firearms and offensive weapons in the Criminal Code were to be amended to make more effective, for reasons of public safety, the control over and the use of them. In particular the Governor in Council was to be authorized to add by Order-in-Council to the list of prohibited and restricted weapons.

The provisions of the Criminal Code dealing with offensive weapons were revised in Bill-C-195 to make more effective the control over the possession and use of firearms and other weapons. The present Bill makes certain modifications to the provisions of Bill C-195 on this subject and makes certain new provisions.

The most important of the new provisions are:

1. A superior court of criminal jurisdiction will now be empowered, on the application of the Attorney General, to issue a warrant for the seizure of any firearms whatsoever, other offensive weapons, explosives or ammunition belonging to or in the possession of a person. This new power is designed for the situation were it is considered desirable in the interests of the safety of that person or other persons that

he should not have firearms, explosives, etc. The procedure following the execution of the warrant will be that the Attorney General will then apply to the courts for the sale or other disposition of the articles seized and the court will hold a hearing and may order that the articles be sold or otherwise disposed of upon payment of compensation in an appropriate case. Provision is made for an appeal by either the person concerned or by the Attorney General from the decision of the Court on the hearing.

It is hoped that this entirely new procedure will assist the law enforcement authorities in safeguarding the public from the threat posed by the possession of weapons by persons who become insane or mentally ill.

In addition to ordering the sale or disposal of the firearms etc. seized from the person, the court may also make an order prohibiting the sale or delivery of any such articles to that person either for a specified period or until the court otherwise directs. (s.98G (5) (b))

2. In line with the desire to keep firearms out of the hands of persons who are mentally disturbed, the present Bill makes it an offence for a person to sell or deliver firearms of any sort, other offensive weapons, ammunition or explosives, to anyone whom he knows or has reason to believe is of unsound mind or is the subject of a prohibitory order made by the court under the new procedure referred to in the preceding paragraph. (s. 88 (2))

3. In view of the prevalence of hunting accidents and other accidental deaths arising from failure to exercise proper care with firearms, a new provision has been added in the present Bill as section 86 (b) making it an offence for a person to use, carry, or possess any firearms or ammunition in a manner that is dangerous to the other person. This offence would be punishable on indictment by a maximum of two years imprisonment or on summary conviction. (s. 86 (b)). Other modifications of the provisions of Bill C-195 on the subject of firearms are these;

4. Under Bill C-195 weapons were to be classified into "restricted weapons" and "prohibited weapons". The definition of "prohibited weapons" included a shotgun or rifle if the barrel had been shortened to less than 20 inches, silencers or switch knives.

The change proposed in the new Bill is that shotguns or rifles less than 26 inches in length or that can be fired when reduced to less than 26 inches in length will now fall within the category of restricted weapons and will, therefore, be subject to the registration and permit requirements that apply to handguns and automatic firearms which, of course, remain within the definition of restricted weapons. It is considered that the shotguns and rifles which fall in this category and which are particularly useful as survival weapons in remote

areas, can be adequately controlled under the registration and permit provisions. (s, 82 (1) (g) (iii))

5. In order to enable quick and effective action to be taken to deal with the problem of new and dangerous weapons coming on the market, Bill C-195 would have empowered the Governor in Council to declare a type of weapon to be a prohibited or restricted weapon. It was not, of course, intended that the Cabinet would use this power to prohibit citizens from using rifles and shotguns for hunting and sporting purposes.

The changed proposed in this respect in the new Bill is that it is made clear that this power to make weapons " prohibited weapons " or " restricted weapons " is not intended to apply to shotguns and rifles of a kind commonly used in Canada for hunting or sporting purposes. The power, of course, remains to deal immediately with the new and dangerous weapons. (s.82(1) (c) (iii) and s.82 (1) (g) (iv))

6. As a result of the very broad definition of "firearm" contained in Bill C-195, many recreational arms of the air-gun type which have a low muzzle velocity and which are not generally dangerous would have been included in the category of restricted weapons and would have been subject to the registration and permit requirements which are primarily designed for lethal or dangerous hand-guns or automatics.

The proposed change in the present Bill is that such arms would not be deemed to be restricted weapons if it is proved that the muzzle velocity does not exceed 500 feet per second. In so far as persons under 17 are concerned, an firearm, no matter how low its muzzle velocity, will still require a permit. (s. 82 (2) 87: 98 F)

7. A new provision was introduced in Bill C-195 to enable the court where it convicts a person of an offense involving firearms, to make an order prohibiting that person from having a firearm for a period of up to five years after his release.

This provision is retained in the new Bill and a new provision is added making it an offence to sell or deliver a firearm to person who is subject to such prohibitory order. (s. 88 (1))

8. Provision was made in Bill C-195 for a registration certificate or a permit to be refused or revoked. This might be done, for example, where it was considered desirable in the interest of the safety of other persons that the applicant should not possess a restricted weapon. Certain rights of appeal to the magistrate were provided for in the event of such refusal or revocation.

AN additional proposal in the new Bill is that there should be a further right of appeal from the magistrate's decision to

the court of appeal..(s. 98A (10) and (11)).

9. At present a person under 14 is entitled to obtain a firearm if he has a permit from the local registrar of firearms. Under Bill C-195 it was proposed to prohibit a person under 14 from obtaining a firearm or ammunition under any circumstances.

The change proposed in the present Bill is that a person under 14 in an area designated by the Governor in Council could obtain a permit if the local registrar is satisfied that such a permit is needed to enable the person to hunt for game for food. This special provision is considered desirable to take care of the very exceptional case which may arise particularly in the far north. Otherwise, as provided in Bill C-195, every person under 17 will require a permit to obtain or possess any firearms or ammunition whatsoever. (s. 97 (5) and (7)).

10. Bill C-195 contained a provision under which a person issuing a permit could impose special conditions relating to the use, carriage or possession of the restricted weapon and made it a criminal offence for a person to contravene such conditions. This provision was reconsidered in the light of the fact that it might have the result of subjecting a person to criminal liability even if the conditions imposed were highly unreasonable.

The change proposed in the present Bill is that the conditions imposed must be reasonable conditions and, in the event of the permit holder's failure to comply with such conditions, the permit may be revoked. (s. 97(9) and 98 A (1)).

11. Bill C-195 also contained amendments providing for the keeping of records of the manufacture, sale, importation and repairing of restricted weapons and required a repairer of firearms and a pawnbroker who takes restricted weapons in pawn to obtain a permit. Under the present law only a retailer of firearms need have such a permit. The provisions of Bill C-195 on this matter are repeated in the new Bill.

12. As it is desirable that those who are interested in firearms should learn to use them safely and properly, the new Bill carries forward the provision contained in Bill C-195 that will enable a person lawfully in possession of a firearm to permit another person to use it under his supervision.

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THE RETURN SPRING

The weight of the return spring with the cocking handle in the forward position at the moment when the cocking handle begins to move should be 13 to 14 pounds for the LEWIS MACHINE RIFLE.

MORE THAN LUCK?

During the Allied invasion of Normandy in 1944, The Germans attempted to disrupt the steady flow of supplies to Europe with the full backing of their submarines. It is interesting to note that between D Day and the end of June, 12 German U-boats were sunk in the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay - 7 by aircraft, 3 by ships, and two by a combination of aircraft and ships.

On "D" plus "2", Flying Officer Kenneth O. MOORE of Vancouver, serving with No. 224 Squadron, RAF, destroyed 2 U-boats in one sortie. His nine man crew included 5 other Canadians.

While on patrol during the night of 7/8 June 44, at 2.11 AM, a radar contact picked up the presence of a U-boat. Within minutes, the craft was sighted on the surface about 3 miles distance. MOORE pushed the leberator straight in, and the nose gunner opened fire on a group of Germans in the conning tower. two of them were seen to fall. At an altitude of 50 feet, six 250 pound depth charges were dropped which straddled the sub. By this time the sub was returning the fire, when three explosions on each side of the sub caused it to disintegrate .

The aircraft rose to 700 feet, and proceeded on patrol duties. Almost immediately another radar contact was made, and within five minutes another sub was observed cruising on the surface. MOORE attacked at low level again, while the nose gunner worked the sub over. Six depth charges were dropped while MOORE ignored anti-aircraft fire put out by the sub. Four charges went off on one side and two exploded on the other side of the sub. The ship rose to a vertical position in the water, then sank with some of the crew exscaping to the oily water.

m Within 22 minutes, the U-629 and the U-373 had been sunk. As a result, MOORE was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and the US Silver Star; one crewman won a Distinguished Flying Cross, and two RAF cremen were also decorated.

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YOU ?????

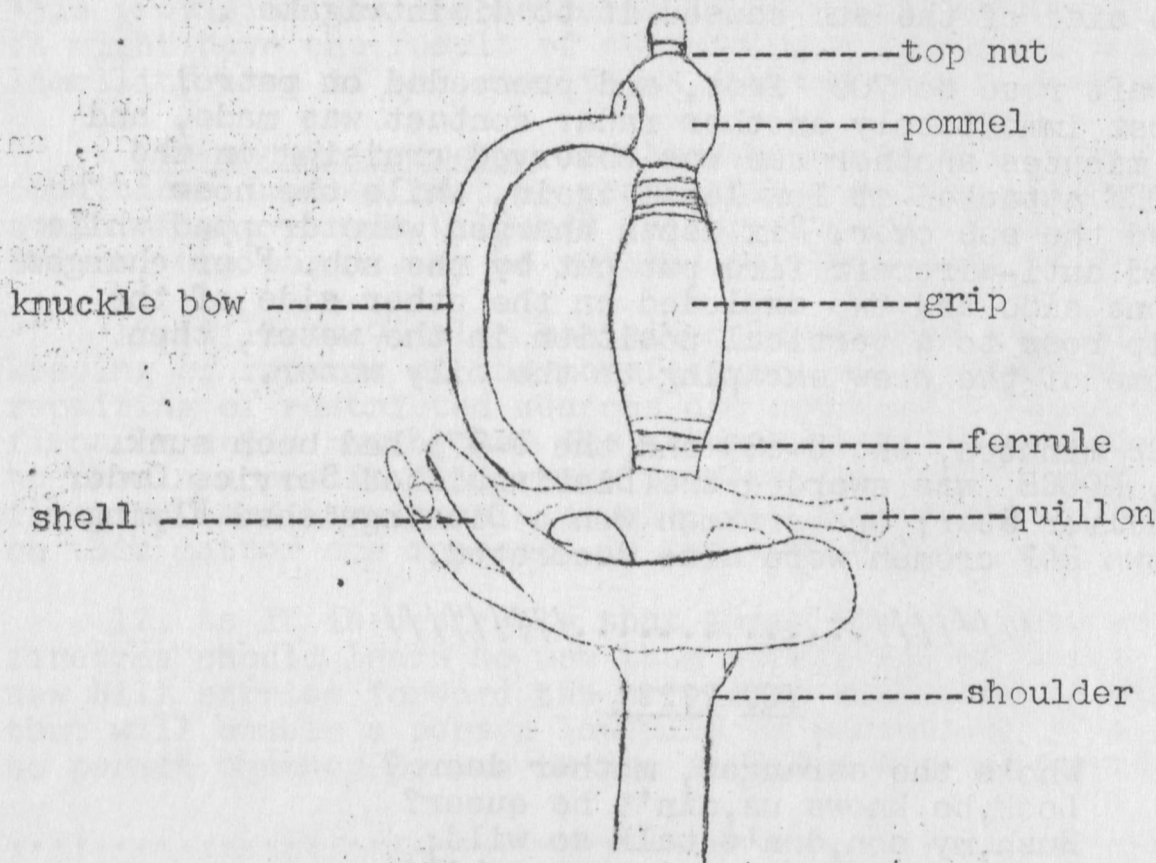
Who's the stranger, mother dear ?
Look, he knows us, ain't he queer?
Hush, my son, don't talk so wild;
He's your father , dearest child.

He's my father, no such thing !
Father died, away last spring.
Father didn't die you dub;
Father joined the collectors club.

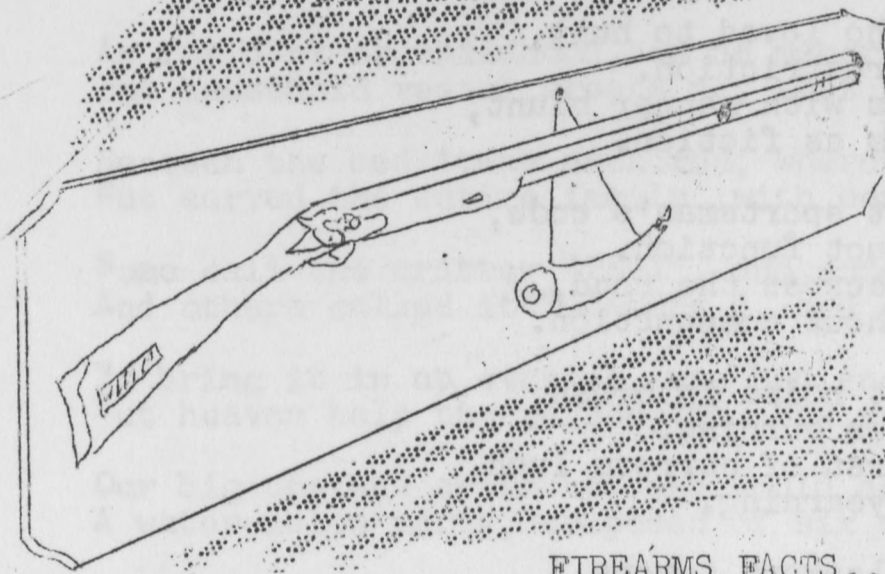
He's back from trading, buying too, now come his stories-
pooh, pooh, poch!! Kiss him, he won't bite you child,
MOST GUN COLLECTORS LOOK THAT WILD.

SWORD-KNOTS

The sword-knot was introduced into the British Army at the latter end of the seventeenth century in the form of a looped cord attached to the sword-guard. The reason for this was that the soldier was then able to pass his hand through the loop and wind the cord around his wrist, thus preventing himself from becoming completely disarmed should the sword be knocked out of his hand. This remained the purpose of the sword-knot right up until the early part of this century, when fighting with swords came to an end. However, it was early in the eighteenth century when the knot began to be embellished with acorns, tassels, bullion, etc., and regimental patterns began to appear.



The parts of a sword-hilt



GUNS AND GUNNERS

FIREARMS FACTS.....AND FANCIES

IN REFERENCE BOOKS you can read that Samuel COLT invented the revolver in 1835. He didn't. Proof to the contrary may be found in the Winchester Gun Museum at New Haven, Conn. On display is an enormous .52 calibre revolver made by J. PIM of Boston in 1690 -----more than 100 years before COLT was born.

We also learn from the museum that the first breach-loading arms were not made in 1860 as is commonly believed, but as early as 1680. Most of us think that the early, flintlock, double-barreled shotguns were all awkward, heavy and cumbersome. Not so. Some of these early weapons were as light and graceful and as easy to handle as any guns made today.

CHOKE DEVICES on shotguns are often spoken of as being an entirely new idea but this is also untrue. In the museum there is a 90 year old shotgun which has a choke on the muzzle.

LUGER did NOT invent the automatic pistol that was adopted by the German Army and which was given his name. The Luger was the brainchild of one HUGO BORCHARDT, a German immigrant to the United States. He was unable to interest anybody in North America in his idea and returned to Germany where he hired a man named Luger to assist him in perfecting the weapon. No one seems to know just how Luger managed to get his name on the pistol.

The Winchester Museum has an amazing collection of firearms.... one of the best in the world.

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MANY DIED

Between 1589 and 1608 about 8,000 Frenchmen died during duels.

THE WAYWARD SPORTSMAN

Timothy Narrow, who loved to hunt,
Was angered by restriction.
He cursed the laws with manner blunt,
And treated them as fiction.

Timothy sneered at sportsman's code,
For him it did not function.
He fired at game across the road,
Broke rules without compunction.

He always fired at noise in brush,
He left his fires burning.
He drank with thirst of barroom lush
To satisfy his yearning.

Timothy aimed at lookout towers,
And left them in a shambles.
He threw his filth on roadside flowers,
Strewed litter in his rambles.

And when he tramped through fields and woods,
With trouble in his wake.
His victims closed their land for good,
And all for safety's sake.

Tim, he battered the posted gate,
He attacked the owner too.
He cursed and cursed the turn of fate,
That blocked his passing through.

And then he wept that he should find,
His hunting pleasures gone.
He grieved because he spent the days,
Just sitting on his lawn.

Timothy Narrow, of dubious fame,
Had learned his lesson late.
His wayward acts must take the blame,
For the closed and posted gate.

Irv Luiten

.....

ZIG -ZAG PISTOL ? It is the collectors term for the Remington
pepper-box type .22 pistol produced in the early 1960's.

This pistol has a revolving barrel group and the grooves
arranged in a zig-zag order around the exterior of the
barrel group follow a stud to give the rotation.

THE PASSING OF THE POT

As far back as childhood, or as memory may go
one household vessel greets me, that wasn't meant for show.

Beneath the bed 'twas anchored, where only a few could see
But served the entire family, with equal privacy.

Some call the critter "PEGY", and some the " THUNDERMUG"
And others called it " BADGER ", and a few called it " JUG ".

To bring it in at evening, was bad enough, no doubt.
But heaven help the person, who had to take it out.

Our big one was enormous, and would accomodate,
A water-melon party, composed of six or eight.

When nights were dark and rainy, it was a useful urn,
On icy winter mornings, the cold rim seemed to burn.

At times when things were rushing, and business extra good,
Each took his turn at waiting, or did the best he could.

Sometimes when in a hurry, to our disgust and shame,
We fumbled in the darkness, and slightly missed our aim.

The special one for company, was decorated well,
But just the same it rendered, That old familiar smell.

Today this modernism, relieves me a lot,
And only in my vision, I see that homely pot.

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GUNS WELCOMED IN COMMUNIST ROMANIA (IF YOU ARE A TOURIST)

Communist Romania is now allowing foreigners to bring
hunting rifles into the country, IF they are listed in the pass-
port or declared at the border by the visitor.

With an apparent abundance of wild game of all types, you
could have an enjoyable time. However, if you are a poor shot, it
might get expensive -to shoot at a stag or bear and miss costs
\$100.00 per shot. Wounding a bear and not retrieving it will cost
\$300.00; however, if you do shoot and kill a bear, the price
starts at \$1000.00, and can go beyond \$1,800.00.

Ten fish will cost \$ 8.00 per day, with an additional .25¢
each. Rabbits and pheasants are \$ 5.00 each, but grouse runs
\$ 100.00.

Accommodations cost from \$ 8.00 to \$ 30.00 per day, UNLESS
you misplace your rifle, then they are FREE -the goal term is
not mentioned.

BOOK REVIEW

THE WORLD'S SUBMACHINE GUNS (two volumes) (8x 11")

Written by Thomas B. NELSON, this top quality book is printed by the International Small Arms Publishers, Cologne, Germany. First printed in 1963, the volumes contain photographs of over 300 weapons, and has a technical guide in 20 languages.

Printed on fine quality paper, almost every page has a photo of the firearm in question, whether it's the Canadian CL, the Luxemburg SOLA, or the North Korean PPSH -41. Most of the weapons listed have the following information.

WEAPON DESIGNATION: Country of origin; cartridge; type of operation; type of fire; cyclic rate of fire; length of stock extended; length of stock retracted; barrel length; weight loaded and unloaded; type of feed mechanism; magazine capacity; weight of loaded magazine; number of lands and grooves; rifling; approx. muzzle velocity; sights.

SAFETY ARRANGEMENTS:

NOTES ON HISTORY, DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT OR POINTS OF INTEREST:

ELEMENTARY DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE:

MEANS OF CONTROLLING OPERATION:

The volumes are highly recommended for anyone interested in this type of firearm, and will add enormously to your library of information.

Available in the United States; the Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. is 63-14797.

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THE MBT -70

If I had \$300,000,000 to spend, I don't think I would spend it like the U.S. and West Germany, in developing a new tank. However, that is how they spent it- and it isn't even sure that some key parts will work when put together.

Called the Main Battle Tank-70, (MBT 70 for short), the tank is hoped to have improved speed, range, firepower and protection for its crew. The cost for each tank could run to \$75,000., more than double the cost of the best U S tank now being used.

Oh yes, and it is submersible. Certainly a far cry from the WW I tanks first developed. It is interesting to note that these armoured vehicles obtained the name " tanks" when being shipped under heavy security from England. Still a secret weapon at the time, they were covered over and marked " tanks" to explain their bulk. The name stuck.

SYSTEM MAUSER

This is a recent book written by John W. BREATHER Jr., and Joseph J. SCHROEDER Jr., and published by Handgun Press of Chicago Illinois, USA. It is solely about the 1896 Mauser Military pistol and its copies. The authors were not previously known to me, but one can understand why they are successful business men after reading this book. It is one of the best I have come across. Its details are complete with photos and serial numbers. It refers to collectors throughout Europe and the USA. It is priced at \$12.00 and that is obviously not out of reason. I would say it could be considered an authority on the Mauser Military pistol.

The Mauser 1896 pistol which is commonly called the "Mauser Military" or "Broomhandle Mauser" is a fairly common item, but few have bothered to take note of it due to its awkward and ugly appearance. The Mauser was without a doubt the first successful and one of the most dependable automatic pistols. The workmanship of the action, etc. is outstanding. It was sold and used probably in every country of the world more than any other commercial automatic pistol.

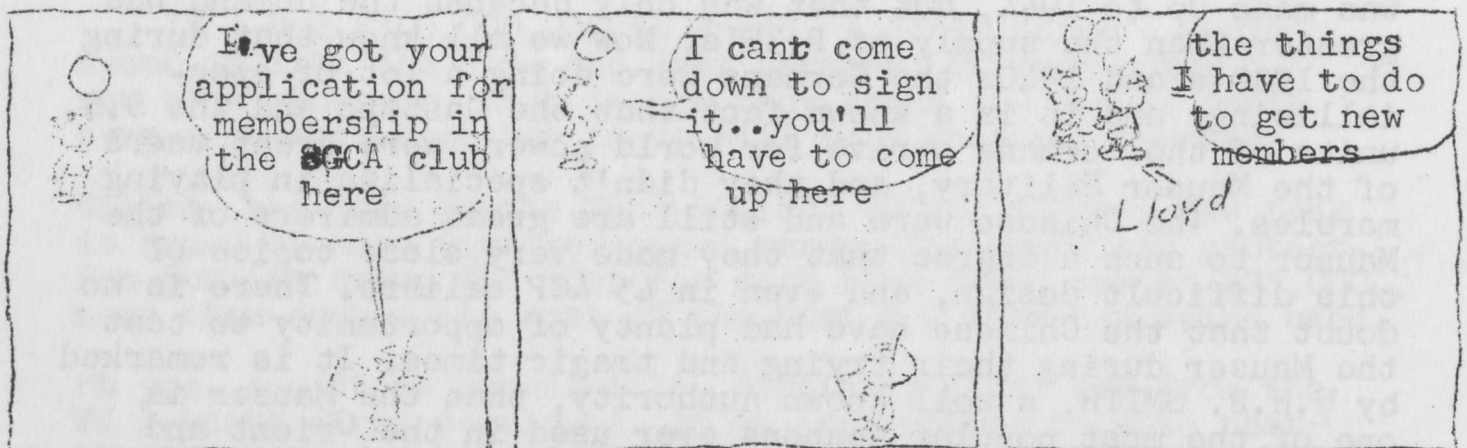
Now I would like to pass on a few remarks about this pistol which may cause some argument, but most readers will like an argument about guns. As a comparison I will offend the lovers of the well known Luger pistol. As I mentioned the Mauser is very ugly and unattractive in appearance, while the Luger is one of the nicest and pleasing in shape and appearance. The Mauser is the most reliable, while the Luger is about as dependable as Saskatchewan's weather. The Mauser is the most underrated while the Luger is the most over-rated. To confirm this here are a few facts to consider. The Mauser was manufactured in fewer numbers than the Luger from 1898 to the 1940's, yet had a life as long if not longer than the Luger which was made from 1900 to 1938. It was in 1938 that Germany adopted the Walther P.38 to replace the Luger. Yes, I know the Luger was made up to 1944, but that was only because the demand was greater than the supply of P.38's. Now we all know that during the 1930's and 1940s the Germans were doing a lot of specializing, and it is a known fact that the Gestapo and the S.S. units of the Germans strive for world power were great users of the Mauser Military, and they didn't specialize in playing marbles. The Chinese were and still are great admirers of the Mauser to such a degree that they made very close copies of this difficult design, and even in 45 ACP calibre. There is no doubt that the Chinese have had plenty of opportunity to test the Mauser during their trying and tragic times. It is remarked by W.H.B. SMITH, a well known authority, that the Mauser is one of the most popular weapons ever used in the Orient and throughout Russia and Siberia. The short barreled Mauser is commonly referred to as the Bolo Mauser, as a result of it's extensive use by the Bolsheviks.

At the turn of the century the Mauser was widely used by the British troops during the Boer War. Export models in a special 9m/m calibre were exported to most South American countries. It was sold on markets in France, Greece, Romania, Turkey and even Australia, plus many more countries. It became the official arm of the Italian Navy in 1899. In 1902 it was tested by the USA and it resulted in a successful conclusion with recommendations that a number be purchased for field tests, however no further action was taken. It was generally considered to be a most desirable pistol for cavalry units in that it had a large magazine capacity and was loaded by means of stripper clips holding ten rounds. It also utilized a combination holster and detachable shoulder stock. There were numerous variations as the mentioned book describes.

There is no doubt that the Luger and Mauser will never be manufactured again due to the extensive machining operations that are required. There is little doubt that we will ever see the Luger in use again, but we may see the Mauser in use again, and here is why. Our Russian and Chinese friends had some pretty hard lessons in the past about what it is to be in short supply of arms. Well, there is every reason to believe that back in the corner of their arsenals there is a supply of well kept Mauser Militarys should there be a grim occasion in the future.

In conclusion I would like to say that you will find the book "SYSTEM MAUSER" is a fine new book about a good old pistol, the Mauser Military.

Paul J. ROBERTSON.



40 YEARS OF .22 CENTRE FIRE VARMINT CARTRIDGES

The collecting of cartridges is a very fascinating hobby, but with the multitude of cartridges available the field might seem rather extensive to some, and a little large an undertaking. One specialized field that some might be interested in is that of the .22 centre fire varmint cartridge in both its commercial and wildcat forms.

Since the advent of the .22 hornet cartridge in 1930 we have had a great concentration on cases to send the mighty woodchuck and crow to his doom. I will try and list with a small exhortation on each case as many of these as I am aware of. There will be no doubt some I have missed as the number of small gunsmiths turning out their own versions are myriad.

Commencing with the .22 hornet which could be said to have started this revolution, we have a case developed from the old black powder 22-13-45 winchester by Messrs. Woodworth, Wotkyns and Whelen, then of Springfield Arsenal, and using it with modern metal case bullets in converted Springfield M2.22 rifles. The hornet has been pretty well supplanted by the .222 but for 75% of Ontario varmint hunting it will still do the job. Then along came Lyle Kilbourn, at least he got the biggest share of the publicity for it although many others such as Donaldson and G.B. Crandall included, worked with it, with a blown out straight sided sharp shoulder improvement of the hornet, called the K-hornet, this increased the range another 25 to 50 yards and is a very fine little varmint case.

Still looking for more soup in a varmint case, Hervy Lovell evolved the .22-3000 Lovell which was the old .25-20 single shot case necked down to hold .22 calibre bullets. This was a definite improvement over the hornet and would drive 50 grain bullets at close to 3000 FPS, but still more velocity was wanted so Harvey Donaldson designed the R-2 Lovell which gets its designation from the fact that it was the second reamer designed by Donaldson and the chamber was cut by Risley of Earlville, N.Y.. This was a very fine little case and back in the late 30's was maybe the most popular varmint cartridge. There are many other versions of improved .22-3000 Lovell's, some called maximum Lovells and many built by local gunsmiths using their own names such as Farr and Galt, but all were essentially similar, and the R-2 seemed to be as good as any and better than most, and was getting pretty well standardized when WW2 came along. Both Griffin & Howe and J.B. Smith had cases manufactured for them for this cartridge so it was getting out of the wildcat stage: kind of an early day Weatherby venture.

With all this wildcat activity the factories stepped up into the picture with a couple of moderate varmint cases. First the .218 Bee by Winchester was necked down .25-20 repeater case and would drive a 46 grain bullet at 2860 FPS, and was and is a very nice little case, but seemed hampered by being chambered in the Winchester model 65, a sweet little lever action rifle.

In single shots this case gave a very good account of itself, but still more soup was wanted and here we had a good strong

readily available case. This was then blown out along the lines of the K-hornet and produced a case equal to the 2-B Lovell. The main recipient of praise for this improved version was A.E. Mashburn of Oklahoma City, with his .218 Mashburn Bee. The other winchester development then was the .219 zipper, a case made up on the same size head as the .30-30 and chambered in the model 64, a jazzed up model 94. This case drove a 56 grain H.P. bullet at 3100 F.P.S. and is actually a very good cartridge for use in some of the off beat single shots or in a good Krag. But the big thing about the .219 zipper was what it spawned. The simplest offspring was the Ackley .219 improved zipper which is one of the finest varmint cartridges available, and which seems with a few dimensional variations to have been the father of our present day .225 winchester case. The other was as a case basis for Harvey Donaldson's .219 Donaldson Wasp. Here in a rimmed version is maybe the ideal varmint case. Not so big as to let everyone in the country know when you touch it off from the great muzzle blast, yet with enough velocity to do a very good job at all ranges that the normal man is apt to shoot his game. It is also very accurate as witness its success at the bench rest.

At this same period we also find the king supreme velocity wise of the field, this being the .220 winchester Swift, first brought out in model 54 then model 70 rifles. This case drove a 48 grain bullet at 4140 F.P.S.. There was a lot of pro and con written in regards this cartridge but when loaded with 55 grain bullets at around 3700 F.P.S. it would do the job and not be so erosive on barrels. One wildcat cartridge which was then to receive wide acclaim and which actually was a fore-runner of the Swift, actually having been touted as the original Wotkyns Swift, but which Winchester did not accept, was the .22-250, copyrighted by Jerry Gebby as the varmint. It took 30 years as a wildcat for this .22-250 to gain legitimate acceptance by the Arms Industry, but now we find the Swift without a factory chambering whereas Remington have adopted the .22-250 as their baby. A better varmint cartridge there never was but where the farms are close and population dense it is a little noisy and maybe a might powerful.

In this period we also had the .22-4000 senior varmint, a necked down .257 Roberts by George Scherring, and the .220 Arrow which was the Swift with a redesigned shoulder by L.E. Wilson to combat case stretching in the Swift. This case was brought to the forefront by Hosea Barber an Alaskan Game Dept. employee who used it extensively on seals. For our Canadian shooters, G.B. Crandall designed the .22-303 on a shortened and blown out .303 British case. This cartridge seemed to duplicate the .22-250 and was best used in the single shot actions. He also called it the .22 varmint -R. Somewhat similar cases are used in Australia and called Sprinters.

One series of Wildcats not much heard about, but actually possessing many virtues were those designed by Leslie Lindahl of Central City, Nebraska. The rimless version was a shortened and blown out .25 or 30 Remington rimless case, the rimmed version being the .219 zipper case formed to the same overall length and shoulder angle. These cases very closely resemble the .222 Rem. and Rem. mag in performance. This brings us to the postwar days, and boy did Remington hit the jack-pot. Their .222 Remington cases seems to have taken the field like nothing else and has now enroached on the domain of the .219 Donaldson in bench rest competition. For 90% of varmint shooting one of the various Remington versions, .222 Rem. or .223 Rem. or .222 Rem. magnum, should satisfy anyone. Weatherby got into the game with his .224 W.M. which pretty well compares with the .225 Winchester.

There have been a few smaller cases designed, notably the .22 Jet for use in handguns by Remington and S&W, and the Rem. .221, a shortened .222 for use in their XP100 pistol. The .22 Jet has been wildcatted some in an improved version, producing another improved Bee class case.

The above does not include every .22 centre fire wildcat by any means as there are no doubt countless versions of each differing in shoulder angle or body length, all of which make tracing them down the more interesting. But this should give some new comers an insight into all the work that has been done in this field, and opens a specialized field in the cartridge collecting game. I will list below all the commercial and wildcat .22 cases known to me. They may not be in order by year of acceptance or announcement but as they come to my mind.

.22 HORNET	.22 LINDAHL CHUCKER RIMLESS
.22 K- HORNET	.22 LINDAHL CHUCKER RIMMED
.22 CLEAN-UP	.22/25-35
.22 ZOERB HORNET	.22/30-30
.22 RIMMED NEIDNER	.22-303 SPRINTER
.22 BUIS CHUCKER	.222 RIMMED.
.22 YOUNG RIMLESS	.222 REMINGTON
.22 DONALDSON 4500	.223 REMINGTON
.22 OKRAG LIGHTNING	.222 REM MAGNUM
.22-303 VARMINT R	.225 WINCHESTER.
.22-250 VARMINTER	.22-250 REMINGTON
.218 BEE	.224 WEATHERBY MAGNUM
.218 MASHBURN BEE	.22 HIGH/POWER
.22-3000 LOVELL	.22 MARCIANTE BLUE STREAK
.22 MAXIMUM LOVELL	.22 BABY NEIDNER
.22 LOVELL R 2	.22 KOSHELLOK
.220 SWIFT	.22 JUNIOR VARMINTER (32-40 case)
.220 ARROW	.22 NEIDNER MAGNUM
.22-4000 SEDGELY-SCHNERRING	.22 K-HORNET JR.
.219 ZIPPER	.224 EXPRESS
.219 IMPROVED ZIPPER	.22 HARTUNG COMET
.219 DONALDSON WASP	.22 WEATHERBY ROCKET

.220-30 BARR	.22 NEWTON
.22-06 ASHURST	.224 ICL MARMOT
.22 SNIPER	.224 DURHAM JET
.22 STREALINE (SCHMITT)	.22 JET
.22 HAWKER	.221 REMINGTON
.22 FARR ZIPPER	.22 CARBINE

This has been written by a close friend and recognized rifle authority in Ontario. His name is J.P. Waterson. Due to business and family health problems I could not find time to write anything myself.

Cliff Schisler

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FLYING ARTIFACT

If you have travelled on the back roads in Saskatchewan, you have no doubt seen the remnants of aircraft sitting forlornly in a field, or nestled on a junk pile at the bottom of a coulee.

The largest number of these are, and will remain, junk. However, the story of three that were junk, and didn't remain that way, is only because of Canada's Centennial year, and the idea of Captain B. LAPOINTE of the C.F.B., Winnipeg Air Navigational School.

Between 1939 and 1941, 1,700 Lysander aircraft had been built in England and Hamilton, Ont. One is intact in England, one in India, and the third was to be rebuilt in Canada. During WW I, these aircraft were used for target towing, as fighters, for spy dropping and pick-up, for night dropping weapons and supplies, to deliver saboteurs, etc. Able to take off on a runway of 100-150 feet, it had a speed of up to 230 MPH.

The first derelict Lysander was located on the farm of W. Crawley, Harris, Sask. Half buried in snow, the area between the prop and the tail was in pretty tough condition, and certainly wouldn't have been accepted as even a chicken coop by anyone.

However, with the donation of this, and the purchase of two other wrecks in the Swift Current area, the hours of restoration began. With assistance from interested personel and various aviation firms, each part of the craft was refurbished or replaced. After eleven months of hard work, the ship flew on 29 DEC 67 with LAPOINTE at the controls.

The final resting place of this sample of "what interested people can do" will be the National Air Museum in Ottawa.

The Nineteenth-Century British Sword Scandal

Throughout the nineteenth century a large number of Cavalry swords and bayonets used in the British Army were partially or wholly made under contract in Germany. There were many systems for this: either the entire swords were imported from Germany, or British manufacturers were given the contracts and, either being unable to cope with the volume or at the low price offered, sub-contracted the manufacture of blades to Solingen.

A major scandal developed about the time of the campaign in the Sudan, when it was reported in the National press that the British soldier was at a distinct disadvantage due to the poor quality of his weapons. In particular, the Cavalry sword was singled out as being of a disgracefully low standard.

Repts and letters home from men fighting in Africa came out in both Press and Parliament and told of blades which broke, bent, and were generally unserviceable: hilts that crushed around the hand like eggshells, soldiers who lost their lives by not having serviceable weapons to fight back against the fanatics led by the Mad Mahadi.

Under Parliament pressure, there was set up in 1884 a War Office Committee on cavalry swords. After their first enthusiastic meetings, it became obvious that they were facing a far greater problem than anybody had imagined. They managed to find the reasons why the swords were defective, but did not come out immediately with any remedies. The general consensus of opinion was that the faulty swords were those where British manufacturers had subcontracted manufacture of the blades to Germany. These blades were finished in this country, but came over case hardened and sometimes oversixed. On arrival at factories in England, they were stored in poor conditions for considerable periods, and when it came to assembling the weapons, much grinding and polishing had to be done to remove all the rust and corrosion. Where the case hardening was thin, the hardened metal was ground away, leaving a blade which was weak in places. When used in action, the blade either bent or broke at one of these places. In the case of sword-guards, the pattern in use at the time had what is popularly known as the "Maltese-cross hilt", which had been ordered by List of Changes 887 and 2870 of 1864 for both heavy and light cavalry, and had been modified in 1882 by lapping the edges of the guard to avoid chafing the uniform, moving the sword-knot slot from top of the guard to the bottom, and raising the pommel end of the guard to form a hand-stop. The blade had also been changed by the introduction of two lengths. After various modifications to the 1882 design, the 1885 Pattern became the standard Cavalry sword.

Condensed from the book;
British Military Swords
by John Wilkinson Latham.

sent in by John Harold

GERMAN PARATROOPERS KNIFE

Bob Henderson

The knife pictured here was used by the German Paratroops during W.W. II. Pictured in actual size, it appears to be of rugged quality, particularly with the folding spike blade (shown in the picture along the right side of the weapon). The knife is also known as a "gravity" knife, because of the fact that the lever on the left side had to be pushed forward, and the knife flipped to cause the blade to extend to the position shown. By returning the lever to the original position, the blade was then locked until released by again pushing the lever forward. The blade could then be allowed to fall back into the grip portion of the knife by tilting it up.

It is not a switchblade knife, and does not work on springs, etc.

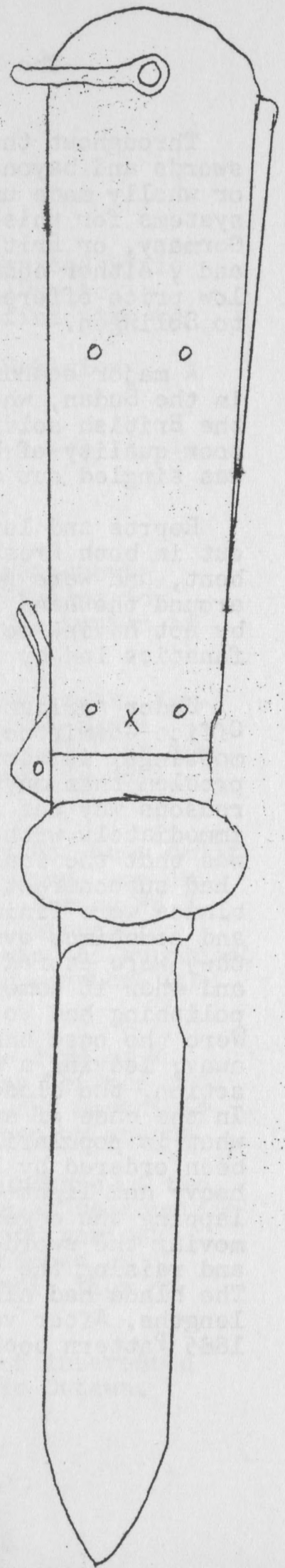
The main fault with the knife is the fact that it breaks easily just behind the lever, resulting in loss of the lever action.

A fact that is not yet published in a book on Nazi daggers to date is that two variations of the knife exist. The second model is identical to the one pictured, but has the following additions:

- a) a small broad arrow on the metal guard above the base of the blade. The arrow point s to the swivel at the top of the picture.
- b) a quarter inch square of metal between the rivets (marked x in the drawing).

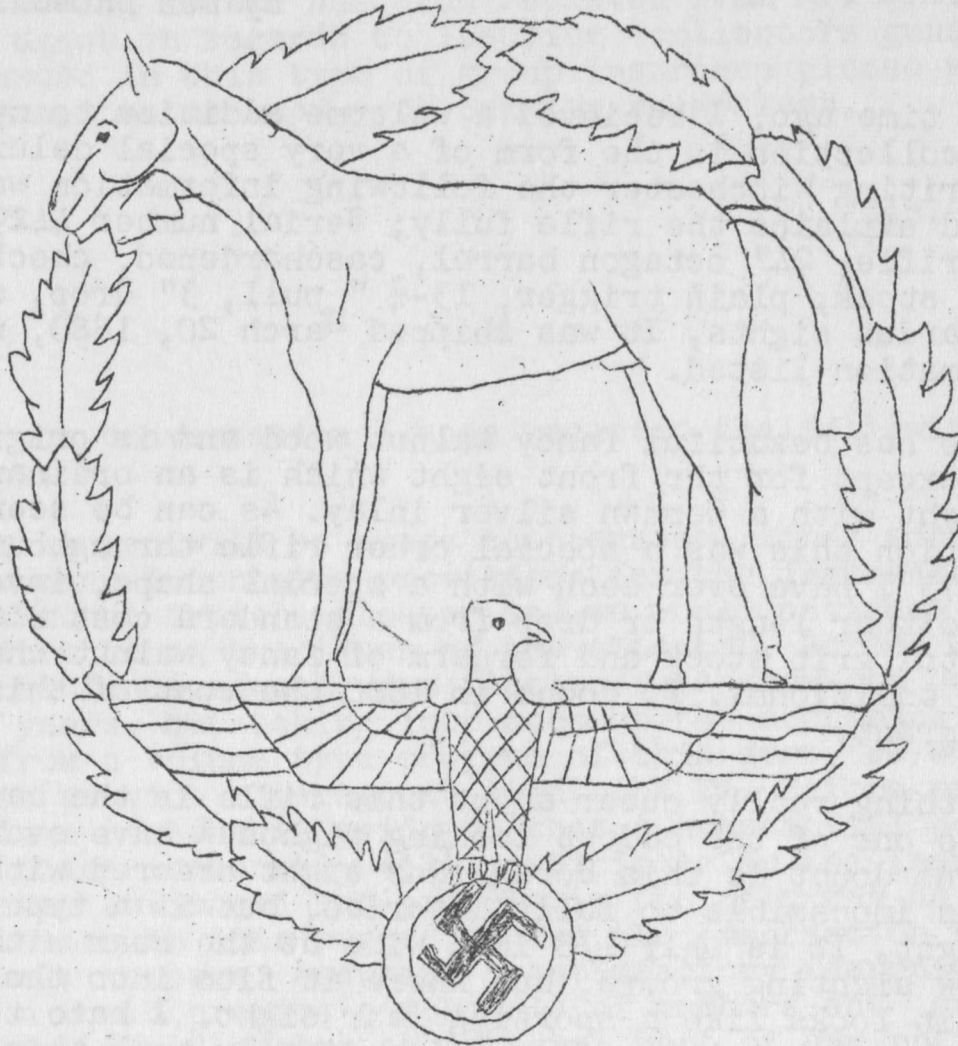
By pressing the metal square of the second model, when the blade is not showing, the metal end on which the arrow is stamped will pull of the knife. The complete grip then swivels to one side, exposing the knife blade inside the knifes proper. This "takedown" version no doubt allowed for the quick exchange of worn down **or broken** knife blades. The variation is probably a real sleeper in someone's collection. To date I only know of two in collections in Saskatchewan,

A third variation of the paratroop knife is rumored, however, my research to date has failed to come up with any definite facts.



NAZI PLAQUE FOR DONATION OF HORSES, ETC.

Bob HENDERSON



This award of black iron (shown at actual size) was instituted on 23 FEB 37, when Hitler authorized a presentation to those who had made donations of horses, stables, parks, etc. to the Nazi Party Riding Corps (N.S.R. K.)

On the reverse is inscribed " FUR VERDIENSTE UM DIE WEHRHAFTE ERTUCHTIGUNG DER DEUTSCHEN REITER JUGEND: HITLER ".(For merit in the pre-military training of young German riders- Hitler).

Unfortunately, the dates and recipients of the awards were not shown on the plaques. Instead, a citation signed by LITZMANN, leader of the S.N.R.K. was given with the plaque. Awards of this type were numerous, but by the time the Allies reached Germany, most had been destroyed by the owners or by the march of war over the cities of the Reich. Although attractive, most souvenir collectors ignored this type of item for the most spectacular Luger, dagger or what have you.

In my search for veterans with war souvenirs, I was fortunate enough to find one that brought the above award to Canada instead of bringing something else. It is now part of the HENDERSON collection.

BORAGARDUS SIGHTS

By Ben BRODERICK

A short time ago, I recieved a welcome addition to my 1873 Winchester collection in the form of a very special deluxe rifle. On writing Winchester the following information was supplied and explains the rifle fully; Serial number 44290, calibre 44, rifle, 24" octagon barrel, casehardened, checked pistol grip stock, plain trigger, 13- $\frac{3}{4}$ " pull, 3" drop, shotgun butt, Boragardus sights, It was shipped March 20, 1880, no other information listed.

The rifle has beautiful fancy walnut wood and is original throughout except for thr front sight which is an ordinary sporting sight with a German silver inlay. As can be seen from the description this was a special order rifle throughout and the only 1873 I have ever seen with a special shape, involving changes in either length or drop from a standard cost \$10.00 and the pistol grip stock and forearm of fancy walnut checked cost \$15.00 additional. No doubt in 1880 the cost of this rifle was not as great.

The one thing really queer about this rifle is the back sight. It is one of the oddest looking sights I have ever run across and no doubt is this Boragardus sight ordered with the rifle. It is impossible to fully describe, but is a type of sporting sight. It is only 1/8 inch wide at the rear with a very shallow sighting groove, but where it fits into the rear sight slot it looks like a sporting rear sight. I hate to admit, but when I got the rifle, I immediately took this rear sight off and put on a Rocky Mountain sight. The Boragardus sight went on another rifle I was about to sell, but before the deal went through, I received the letter from Winchester. You never seen a fellow move so fast in changing sights in your life.

Since I acquired this rifle, I have been trying to find some information of Boragardus sights. I have searched every gun book I have and as yet find no mention of such a sight. I would like to hear from any collector who might be familiar with this sight or have a book or article which mentions it. Should I find any information on it. I will pass it on to the readers of Gun Talk.

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I consider the day lost

if I don't catch hell about something

INSURANCE WISE

The following letter has been recieved from Mr. E.E.Haddad, insurance agent in regards to insuring collectors guns. If you are interested in this type of group insurance please write Box 1334, Regina. Let us know your opinion regardless.

Dec. 7th/69

Dear Sir;

After our conversation I have recieved the following from the company.

"Quote; As you will be aware the personal lines section of the C.U.A. manuel contains provisions for the insurance of guns under a personal article floater and we would envisage using a modified form along the lines of the attached. Across Canada the personal lines manuel, gun floater rate seems to be 2.5% for three years, but taking into account the economics to be expected from a volume type program of this sort, we would be prepared to provide coverage at a rate of 2%. Before proceeding we would like reasonable evidence that a substantial portion of the Association membership will participate in the insurance arrangements envisaged and presumably the only way to obtain some indication in this regard is for the Association to circularize their members. Assuming a satisfactory response, the Association could prepare a schedule of members and guns to be insured which would become an integral part of any policy with provision for quarterly adjustment to take care of additions and deletions advised to the Association by its members. We feel it should be emphasized to the Executive of the Association that they would be responsible for the premium collections from their membership and that earned premium would be collectable from the Association irrespective of the inability to collect from any individual member participating in the scheme. You mention that in the case of some members items of more than \$5,000.00 in value would be involved and we would like an indication of an absolute maximum amount per item together with a limit in aggregates for any one member. Unquote"

Sincerely hope this is the information you require, and if we can be of further service to you, please feel free to call on the writer at your convenience.

We would also like to thank you for the opportunity of serving your Association

Yours very truly,
ERNIE HADDAD AGENCY
110 Westman Chambers
Regina, Sask.

MILITARY RIFLES

The HALLS RIFLE was the first American Breech-loading Flint-lock rifle made in America. New guns found lying stowed away at one on the U.S. arsenals read "packed away in 1843",. Invented by Col. John H. Hall in 1811. Used in 1816 when 100 guns were made and issued to U.S. troops . 2000 were made and used by the U.S. army in the seminole and other Indian wars in 1827. Also used in Mexican wars and war of Rebellion. This particular lot of guns are stamped "Harpers Ferry" Va. 1837. We have great interest for this pattern of guns, for at a large sale held at Governor's Island, right after the close of the great Civil War, we happened to be present when 1,100 of these guns were offered for sale. The lot was in very poor order and none of those present would even make an offer, but instead, "jollied" the officers and auctioneer with cries of "pass it," "knock it down to Uncle Sam" etc. After waiting awhile the auctioneer said, Gentlemen, I will not offer another lot of rifles for sale until this lot is sold. The writer was young at the business but he saw that all that was wanted was a bid, so making a quick mental calculation that the seven pounds of iron in a gun, even for old metal was worth ten cents so we bid $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents each and became the purchaser. Many of the old guns were sold off to target companies to parade with at 50¢ each, but the greater part were broken up for old iron. That was in the early 70's. A few years ago these old guns became so rare that we paid upwards of ten dollars for some of the old guns we sold at 50¢. The guns are beautiful specimens of old-time workmanship. The barrel and bayonet are browned (not blued) and are complete with flints, which, when struck, throw a lingering spark into the flash pan.

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REGINA BLACK POWDER SHOOT

JUNE 15th, 1969

REGINA GUN SHOW

JULY 5th & 6th

NEWSLETTERS WILL FOLLOW

THE LOYAL COMPANY OF ARTILLARY.

1. The traditions of the third (New Brunswick) Medium Brigade, Canadian Artillery (the Loyal Co. Of Artillery) covering an unbroken period of one hundred and thirty-nine years, constitute a unique and honourable record of esprit de corps and loyalty. The Regiment has had a most enviable history. The fact that it is the eldest artillery regiment in Canada and the third eldest in the British Empire are outstanding features. The Honorable Artillery Co. of London, organized in the reign of Henry VIII and the Royal Regiment of Artillery, constituted early in the 18th century, are the senior regiments. The Loyal Company of Artillery was organized on the 4th day of May, 1793.
2. During the troublesome times incident to the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812, The Loyal Co. of Artillery constructed and manned defences in this port, and although no shots were exchanged with the enemy, possibly it was because the privateer or raider saw no prospect of success in attacking the young community.
3. Many changes in establishment have been made during the long career of the Company. The early organization of one Company had expanded (Feb. 28, 1839) to ten, extending to various parts of the Province; designated the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery and commanded by a noted gunner of the day, Lt. Col. R. Hayne, later Adjutant-General of Militia. Company's of Regiment were called upon for service in the so-called "Aroostock War," (1839), but the affair was settled without a serious clash of arms.
4. After Confederation the Regiment became a unit in the Canadian Militia, the number of batteries varying from time to time from five to three, according to the establishment set forth.
5. An incident occurred in 1878 during a war scare with Russia (which had its counter-part in recent years)...the whole Regiment volunteered for overseas service. Until 1914., the Regiment had an uneventful experience; peace time training occupied the leisure of the personnel; but on Aug. 4 1914, orders were issued for mobilization; the whole Regiment responded on that date. Within three weeks 268 all ranks were encamped at Valcartier- to form a part of the first Canadian Division. The Loyal Co. of Artillery provided 220 All Ranks, 1914-1918; of fourteen Batteries in the Canadian Corps Heavy Artillery, eight were commanded by officers of the Local Brigade and two batteries, organized in England in the spring of 1918, were also commanded by officers from this unit. Two complete siege batteries (the fourth and sixth) were sent from the local regiment and are perpetuated in the present Establishment. The achievements in the Great WW place it in the foremost of combatant units; the honours and awards conferred upon its personnel are unusual in their variety and number.
6. In 1843 and 1893 the sixtieth and one hundredth anniversaries were fittingly celebrated, and gave occasion to recall the many eminent men who identified themselves with one of the most prominent organizations in the defence forces of the Empire.

7. The colors of the artillery regiment are its guns; to the Loyal Co. of Artillery belongs the proud distinction of being the only artillery regiment to possess colors. These were presented in the year 1881.

8. The Regimental Crest is a variant of the Provincial Coat-of-Arms authorized by official sanction and inscribed on the roll of the College of Heralds, London.



OFFICIAL CREST OF 3rd. FIELD REGT.(M) (LOYAL COMPANY)
Granted by ROYAL GAZETTE in 1793.



S.G.C.A. GUN SHOW MOOSE-JAW SASK, Mar. 9/69.

Well, another very successful SGCA event has come and gone - and I think can be rated as one of the best ever sponsored. A total of 27 exhibits displayed some of the most prized possessions of the collectors and competed in 13 categories. Again it was good to see members representing most points in Saskatchewan, as well as members from the second best province.....?????????.....
Winners were as follows:

MILITARY LONG ARMS	1st. Lloyd Tallentire
	2nd. Gerry Armsworthy
LEVER ACTION	1st. Wes Bailey
	2nd. Jim Feeley
MIXED LONG ARMS	1st. Roger Phillips
	2nd. Yarmo Pohjavouri
EDGED WEAPONS	1st. Gil Cook
	2nd. Rene Gaudry
GENERAL HANDGUNS	1st. Ron Hill
	2nd. Bill Spence
	3rd. Ray Korpus
CARTRIDGES	1st. Don Hills
	2nd. Kevin Reynolds
	3rd. Rene Gaudry
SPECIALIZED EDGED WEAPONS.....	1st. Andy Wright
	2nd. Bob Henderson
	3rd. Ray Steel
RELATED ARMS	1st. Lloyd Tallentire
	2nd. Yarmo Pohjavouri
MILITARY MEDALS	1st. Rene Gaudry
	2nd. Bob Henderson
RELATED MILITARY	1st. Andy Wright
	2nd. Wayne Cline
	3rd. Bob Henderson
INDIAN ARTIFACTS	1st. Frank Ridgewell
	2nd. Rene Gaudry
SINGLE SHOT RIFLES	1st. Yarmo Pohjavouri
JUDGES APPRECIATION AWARD	William Stothard

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BLACK POWDER SHOOT JUNE 15th BULLETIN TO FOLLOW

OBITUARY

EDWARD C. CROOKS

Funeral service for the late Edward C. Crooks were held in St. Andrews United Church in Fort Qu Appelle on December 31st.

Rev. Wood officiating.

He was born in Lipton in 1922 and recieved his education there.

He joined the Air-force in 1942 and went overseas in 1944 and returned in 1945.

He was a member of the Canadian Legion for 18 years and was active in many community affairs. He was also a member of the S.G.C.A.

Besides his wife Rosemary, he is survived by one son Richard, at home, four daughters, Carol, Margaret and Mar lyn and Bernice, His parents Mr. & Mrs³/₄ E.J. Crook and one brother.

The Lebret Legion held a graveside service.

EDWARD JOHN CROOK

Funeral service for the late Edward Hohn Crook was held from St. Andrews United Church in Fort QuAppelle on Jan 25th, 1969.

Rev. Wood officiating.

Born in Devonshire, England, he came to Canada with his parents in 1903, when the family took up a homestead in the File Hill district. He retired to Fort QuAppelle in 1961.

Mr. Crook served in the Canadian Army in the 1st. W.W. He was a member of the S.G.C.A. at the time of his death.

He is survived by his wife, one son Cliff, one brother James and one sister, Mrs. Beatrice Hayward of Fort QuAppelle and six grandchildren. He was predeceased by one son Edward in Dec./68. Internment was in Lakeview cemetery.

.....

HIGHEST PRICES V.C.

The highest price paid for a V.C. is that awarded to Troop Sgt. David Rushe, 9th Lancers, for gallantry on 19th March, 1858, near Lucknow in the Indian Mutiny. It was bought back by a grandson at auction for £2500 on 13th April, 1959 at CHRISTIES.

.....

Its been reported that there is a REPLICA V.C. being offered for sale in this area. So keep a SHARP WATCH OUT all you medal collectors.

.....

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Lloyd SCHMIDT 1138 - 12th Ave. East , Regina, Sask.
to

Lloyd SCHMIDT 3822 Centre St. S. Suite 6, Calgary , Alberta

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1 Ithica Model 37 deluxe 16 gauge pump shotgun	\$ 120.00
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WANTED: British Military rifles and pistols

John HAROLD
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WANTED: Nazi medals and flashes

Bob SMITH
2305 Smith St. Regina, Sask.

ANTIQUE AND GUN AUCTION SALES

UNRESERVED: Saturday, March 22/69 at 10 O'clock A.M.
Sale of antiques Canadiana at Public Auction Mart, 740-
2nd Street SE. Medicine Hat, Alberta

.....

UNRESERVED: Auction sale of guns and antiques at Fort Qu'Appelle,
SASK. Town Hall, Saturday March 29/69 at 10 A.M. Sale
conducted by Shaver Auction Service, Fort Qu'Appelle
Howard Shaver, Auctioneer.

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WANTED: British Military rifles and pistols. What do you have
and what do you want for it.
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John HAROLD
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Marwood MEACOCK
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WANTED: Black Infantry buttons 1st. & 2nd. W.W.

Bob HENDERSON
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WANTED: German Lugers: all models.

Garry OWENS
1231-99th St. North Battleford, Sask.

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WANTED: Any Nazi items that you may have for trade.

Wayne CLINE
1972-101 St. N. Battleford, Sask.

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WANTED: Cartridges for my collection

Wayne NEWKIRK
Box 365 Maple Creek, Sask.

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WANTED: Cap Badges.

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Dreyse 7.65 mm.	

WANTED:

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Browning 1922 380 Cal.

Ray KORPUS
2722 Cameron St. Regina, Sask.
Ph: 523- 3704

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WANTED: Poster advertizing S.G.C.A. Gun Shows

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1368-2nd.St.E. Prince Albert, Sask.

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WANTED: Cartridges - collections, singles and accumulations
of cartridges of all types. Also artillery shells.

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WANTED: Edged weapons - medals- cartridges - military belt
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R.R. GAUDRY
4408 2nd. Ave. N. Regina, Sask

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WANTED: Flare pistols and shells

J.L. TALLENTIRE
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WANTED: Nazi daggers and swords

Ray STEEL
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WANTED: Those left over dogs, or those in about nra good condition, in any model or calibre of automatic pistols ordinarily covered by a Browning patent.(F.N.S., colt, savage, etc.). Also need military Mauser, Luger, Frontier Colts, etc. in about same condition at minimum price. Also require a shootable cap & ball replica. Will buy burnt guns and parts, dogs in general for parts. Have model 12 3" duck gun and other arms. Will consider trades. Also wanted any old advertizing watch fobs -have traders.

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